

CHILD CUSTODY PROTECTION  
ACT—MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. LOTT. I now call for regular order with respect to the child custody bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pending is a motion to proceed postcloture.

Is there further debate?

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, our manager is on his way to proceed with this.

## QUORUM CALL

Mr. LOTT. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. GORTON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. GORTON. Objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. COLLINS). Objection is heard. The clerk will continue the call of the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. GORTON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The assistant legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAIRCLOTH). In the Chair's capacity as the Senator from North Carolina, I object.

The legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BENNETT). The Senator objects to the quorum call being rescinded?

Mr. DORGAN. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The clerk will continue to call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk continued with the call of the roll, and the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

[Quorum No. 4]

Abraham	Campbell	Enzi
Akaka	Chafee	Faircloth
Baucus	Coats	Feingold
Bennett	Collins	Ford
Boxer	Daschle	Frist
Breaux	Dodd	Gorton
Bryan	Dorgan	Gramm
Byrd	Durbin	Gregg

Hagel	Kerry	Rockefeller
Harkin	Lautenberg	Roth
Inhofe	Leahy	Santorum
Inouye	Lott	Specter
Kempthorne	Mack	Stevens
Kennedy	Reed	Torricelli

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is not present. The clerk will call the names of absent Senators.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I move to instruct the Sergeant at Arms to request the attendance of absent Senators, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLINGS) is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 97, nays 1, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 271 Leg.]

YEAS—97

Abraham	Feingold	Mack
Akaka	Feinstein	McCain
Allard	Ford	McConnell
Ashcroft	Frist	Mikulski
Baucus	Glenn	Moseley-Braun
Bennett	Gorton	Moynihan
Biden	Graham	Murkowski
Bingaman	Gramm	Murray
Bond	Grams	Nickles
Boxer	Grassley	Reed
Brownback	Gregg	Reid
Bryan	Hagel	Robb
Chafee	Harkin	Roberts
Bumpers	Hatch	Rockefeller
Burns	Hutchinson	Roth
Byrd	Hutchison	Santorum
Campbell	Inhofe	Sarbanes
Chafee	Inouye	Sessions
Cleland	Jeffords	Shelby
Coats	Johnson	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Kempthorne	Smith (OR)
Collins	Kennedy	Snowe
Conrad	Kerrey	Specter
Coverdell	Kerry	Stevens
Craig	Kohl	Thomas
D'Amato	Kyl	Thompson
Daschle	Landrieu	Thurmond
DeWine	Lautenberg	Torricelli
Dodd	Leahy	Warner
Domenici	Levin	Wellstone
Dorgan	Lieberman	Wyden
Durbin	Lott	
Enzi	Lugar	
Faircloth		

NAYS—1

Breaux

NOT VOTING—2

Helms

Hollings

The motion was agreed to.

## MORNING BUSINESS

(During today's session of the Senate, the following morning business was transacted.)

SUPERFUND RECYCLING EQUITY  
ACT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, over the past three decades, concern for our en-

vironment and natural resources has grown—as has the desire to recycle and reuse. You may be surprised to learn that one major environmental statute actually creates an impediment to recycling. Superfund has created this impediment, although unintended by the law's authors.

Because of the harm that is being done to the recycling effort by the unintended consequence of law, the distinguished Minority Leader, Mr. DASCHLE, and I introduced The Superfund Recycling Equity Act (S. 2180). This bill removes Superfund's recycling impediments and increases America's recycling rates.

We had one and only one purpose in introducing the Superfund Recycling Equity Act—to remove from the liability loop those who collect and ship recyclables to a third party site. The bill is not intended to plow new Superfund ground, nor is it intended to revamp existing Superfund law. That task is appropriately left to comprehensive reform, a goal that I hope is achievable in the 106th Congress.

While the bill proposes to amend Superfund, Mr. President, it is really a recycling bill. Recycling is not disposal and shipping for recycling is not arranging for disposal—it is a relatively simple clarification, but one that is necessary to maintain a successful recycling effort nationwide. Without this clarification, America will continue to fall short of its recycling goal.

S. 2180 was negotiated in 1993 between representatives of the industry that recycles traditional materials—paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles and rubber—and representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Justice, and the national environmental community. Similar language has been included in virtually every comprehensive Superfund bill since 1994. In fact, the original agreement, upon which the bill is based, has remained intact for five years. With over 40 Senate cosponsors, support for the bill has been both extensive and bipartisan. The companion House bill has almost 300 co-sponsors.

Mr. President, since Senator DASCHLE and I introduced S. 2180, some have argued that we should not “piece-meal” Superfund. They argue that every part of Superfund should be held together tightly, until a comprehensive approach to reauthorization is found.

I generally agree that keeping popular, non-controversial provisions in an omnibus bill makes the more controversial provisions easier to swallow. And given the broad-based support for the recycling piece across both parties, some think it should be held as a “sweetener” for some of the more difficult issues. Superfund's five-year history suggests, however, that the recycling provisions—as sweet as they are—have done little, if anything, to help move a comprehensive Superfund bill forward. Rather, “sweeteners” like brownfields and municipal liability are what keep all parties at the table.